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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/533,049
Filing Date: March 22, 2000
Appellant(s): PARASNIS ET AL.

Sabrina K. MacIntyre
For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

This is in response to the supplemental appeal brief filed June 12, 2006 appealing from the Office action mailed February 16, 2005.

**(1) Real Party in Interest**

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings, which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

**(3) Status of Claims**

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

**(4) Status of Amendments After Final**

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

**(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter**

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

**(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal**

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

**(7) Claims Appendix**

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

**(8) Evidence Relied Upon**

Dyson, Peter. "Mastering Microsoft Internet Information Server 4." 2nd ed. November 1997. Sybex, Inc. Chapter 8.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6697569 | Gomez et al. | 2-2004 |
| US 2001/0013068 | Klemets et al. | 8-2001 |

**(9) Grounds of Rejection**

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claims 1-4 and 6-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Mastering Microsoft Internet Information Server 4* by Peter Dyson in view of USPN 6,697,569 issued to Gomez et al. in further view of USPAP 2001/0013068 issued to Klemets et al. (hereby Dyson in view of Gomez in further view of Klemets).

Regarding claim 1, Dyson teaches a method for recording a live presentation including a predefined content portion that includes a plurality of presentation slides displayed in response to slide triggering events during the live presentation, and a live portion with live audio and/or visual content performed in conjunction with display of said plurality of presentation slides during the live presentation, the method comprising the steps of:

(b) automatically embedding the slide display commands into a data stream as the data stream is produced, the data stream comprising data corresponding to the live portion of the presentation (Encapsulation versus Streaming, 4th and 5th paragraph); and

(d) saving the data stream with embedded slide display commands to a file such that when the file is played, said live portion is reproduced and said plurality of presentation slides are displayed in substantial synchrony with said live portion as it is played, thereby replicating the live presentation (Overview, last paragraph; NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 2 of 9, under "Creating NetShow Content," 2nd paragraph; page 3 of 9, under "Creating the ASF Files," 1st paragraph; page 5 of 9, under "Using the ASF Editor," 1st paragraph).

However, Dyson fails to explicitly teach the commands being slide display commands, although he mentions the ability to combine PowerPoint Slideshows into the stream (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 3, under "Converting PowerPoint Slideshows"); wherein the live content is captured as a plurality of video frames comprising a plurality of keyframes and deltaframes; and (c) automatically time indexing the plurality of keyframes and deltaframes and deltaframes as the live content is captured to enable synchronization of the slide display commands with the live content.

Gomez teaches (a) generating slide display commands corresponding to said slide triggering events captured in real time during the presentation when presented live, for controlling display of said plurality of presentation slides (figure 4; col. 7, lines 35 to 60, col. 2, lines 13-24; col. 6, lines 61 to col. 7, line 8), and a live content being captured as a plurality of video frames comprising a plurality of keyframes and deltaframes (col. 8, line 49 to col. 9, line 6), and time-indexing as the live content is being produced (abstract and col. 2, lines 25-28; col. 3, lines 25-47).

Klemets teaches a live content being captured as a plurality of video frames comprising a plurality of keyframes and deltaframes and (c) time indexing the plurality of keyframes and deltaframes to enable synchronization of displayable events (Fig. 7; 0052; 0053; 0065-0068).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Dyson with the teaching of Gomez and Klemets because slide display commands allow users to control the order of the slides, and by time indexing the plurality of deltaframes and keyframes in order to permit synchronization for display at client computer at predetermined points corresponding to the timeline of the video stream [0068]. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would use the slide display commands in order to maximize the presentation's visual capabilities, thus providing more effective presentation.

Regarding claim 2, Dyson teaches the method of claim 1, wherein live portion is captured as it is performed during the live presentation; further comprising the step of encoding the live portion into a digital streaming format, thereby producing the data stream (Overview; Encapsulation vs. Streaming; NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 2 of 9, under "Creating NetShow Content," 2nd paragraph; page 3 of 9, under "Creating the ASF Files," 1st paragraph; page 5 of 9, under "Using the ASF Editor," 1st paragraph).

Regarding claim 3, Dyson teaches the method of claim 2, wherein the step of automatically embedding the slide display commands comprises the step of interleaving the slide display commands into the data stream as the slide display commands are generated (NetShow: The Grand Tour: page 5 of 9, under "Using the ASF Editor," 1st paragraph).

Regarding claim 4, Dyson teaches the method of claim 2, wherein the live portion of the live presentation is captured and encoded into the data stream using an encoding computer and interleaving the slide display commands into the data stream as they are received by the encoding computer (Using NetShow Live Administrator, page 3 of 5, under "Adding a Live Audio Session," entire section).

However, Dyson fails to explicitly teach the live presentation being performed using a local computer that generates the slide display commands in response to the slide triggering events and communicating the slide display commands from the local computer to the encoding computer. Gomez teaches a presentation being performed using a local computer that generates the slide display commands in response to the slide triggering events and communicating the slide display commands from the local computer to the encoding computer (abstract). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Gomez with the teaching of Dyson in order to perform synchronization between the local computer and the encoding computer, thus ensuring that the presenter and the audience will be on the same pace.

Regarding claim 5, Dyson teaches the method of claim 2, wherein the live visual content is captured as a plurality of video frames (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 2 of 9, under "Using Image Content), each being encoded into the data stream with a corresponding time stamp (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 5 of 9, under "Using the ASF Editor); and wherein the slide display commands are interleaved into the data stream such that each slide display command has

a relative time stamp based on its location in the data stream (NetShow: The Grand Tour: page 5 of 9, under "Using the ASF Editor," 1st paragraph).

Regarding claim 6, Dyson fails to explicitly teach the method of claim 1, wherein the step of time indexing the plurality of keyframes and deltaframes, comprises the step of:

(a) adding a plurality of time index values to the data stream;

(b) indexing each of said plurality of keyframes to a corresponding time index value based on the time stamp of the keyframe; and

(c) indexing each slide display command to a nearest preceding keyframe time index value based on a time stamp of the slide display command.

Klemets teaches:

(a) adding a plurality of time index values to the data stream (Fig. 7; 0052; 0053);

(b) indexing each of said plurality of keyframes to a corresponding time index value based on the time stamp of the keyframe [0065 – 0068]; and

(c) indexing each slide display command to a nearest preceding keyframe time index value based on a time stamp of the slide display command (0065; 0068).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to (a) add a plurality of time index values to the data stream in order to provide a convenient way to select suitable time value for the respective frame [0053]; (b) indexing each of said plurality of keyframes to a corresponding time index value based on the time stamp of the keyframe and (c) indexing each slide display command to a nearest preceding keyframe time index value based on a time stamp of the slide display command so that it can be synchronized

for display at client computer at predetermined points corresponding to the timeline of the video frames [0068].

Regarding claim 7, Dyson fails to explicitly teach the method of claim 1, wherein the step of generating slide display commands comprises the steps of: (a) capturing the slide triggering events as they occur during the live presentation; and (b) generating slide display commands based on the slide triggering events that are captured. Gomez teaches (a) capturing the slide triggering events as they occur during the live presentation (figure 4; col. 7, lines 35 to 60); and (b) generating slide display commands based on the slide triggering events that are captured (col. 3, lines 1-31). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Gomez with the teaching of Dyson by capturing and slide triggering event and using it to generate slide display commands in order to combine it into a data stream so that when the presentation is being played back, the slide triggering commands will be in synchrony with the live presentation portion.

Regarding claim 8, Dyson teaches saving presentation files to a predetermined location (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 7, under "Streaming Your ASF"). However, Dyson fails to explicitly teach the method of claim 1, wherein each presentation slide is associated with a slide file that is saved to a predetermined location, and at least one of the slide display commands references the predetermined location of an associated slide file. Gomez teaches each presentation slide being associated with a slide file that is saved to a predetermined location, and at least one of the slide display commands references the predetermined location of an associated

slide file (figure 4; col. 7, lines 35 to 60). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to save each presentation slide file to a predetermined location in order to facilitate the presenter's computer in retrieving the file during the presentation.

Regarding claim 9, Dyson teaches a method for reproducing on a viewing computer a presentation that was previously presented live, said viewing computer having a display, said presentation including a predefined content portion with a plurality of presentation slides that were displayed in response to slide triggering events during the presentation when it was presented live, and a live portion comprising live audio and/or visual content performed in conjunction with display of said plurality of presentation slides during the presentation when it was presented live, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) producing a recording of the presentation when it was presented live by performing the steps of:

(i) producing a data stream comprising data corresponding to the live portion of the presentation (Encapsulation versus Streaming, 4th and 5th paragraph);

(iii) automatically embedding commands into the data stream while the data stream is being produced; and

(iv) saving the data stream to a data stream file that is accessible by the viewing computer (Overview; Encapsulation vs. Streaming; NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 2 of 9, under "Creating NetShow Content," 2nd paragraph; page 3 of 9, under "Creating the ASF Files," 1st paragraph; page 5 of 9, under "Using the ASF Editor," 1st paragraph);

(b) saving the predefined content portion to at least one presentation file that is accessible by the viewing computer (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 7 of 9, Streaming Your ASF Files);

(c) accessing the data stream file with the viewing computer (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 1 of 9);

(d) reproducing the live portion of the presentation on the display of the viewing computer by playing the data stream file (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 1 of 9);

(e) extracting script commands from the data stream as the slide display commands are encountered while playing the data stream file (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 2 of 9; page 3 of 9, Converting PowerPoint Slideshows) ;

(f) in response to each slide display command that is extracted in the preceding step, accessing data corresponding to its associated presentation slide with the viewing computer (Looking at the On-Demand Player); and

(g) reproducing each of the plurality of presentation on the display of the viewing computer as data corresponding to that presentation is accessed by the viewing computer in the preceding step, so that when the presentation is reproduced, the associated presentation slide is displayed at substantially an identical time relative to when displayed during the live portion of the presentation when presented live (Looking at the On-Demand Player).

However, Dyson fails to explicitly teach the commands being slide display commands and the presentation files comprising of presentation slides; wherein the live portion of the presentation is captured as a plurality of video frames comprising a plurality of keyframes and deltaframes; and (iii) automatically including the slide display commands with the data corresponding to the live portion of the presentation in the data stream as the data stream as the

data stream is being produced, said slide display commands being automatically time indexed in regard to the keyframes and deltaframes within the data stream based upon the time when the slide triggering events occurred in the presentation when presented live.

Klemets teaches a live content being captured as a plurality of video frames comprising a plurality of keyframes and deltaframes and (c) time indexing the plurality of keyframes and deltaframes to enable synchronization of displayable events (Fig. 7; 0052; 0053; 0065-0068).

Gomez teaches: (a.ii) generating slide display commands corresponding to said slide triggering events captured in real time during the presentation when presented live, each slide display command controlling display of an associated presentation slide Gomez teaches (a) generating slide display commands corresponding to said slide triggering events captured in real time during the presentation when presented live, for controlling display of said plurality of presentation slides (figure 4; col. 7, lines 35 to 60, col. 2, lines 13-24; col. 6, lines 61 to col. 7, line 8), and a live content being captured as a plurality of video frames comprising a plurality of keyframes and deltaframes (col. 8, line 49 to col. 9, line 6), and time-indexing as the data is being produced (abstract and col. 2, lines 25-28; col. 3, lines 25-47).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Dyson with the teaching of Gomez and Klemets because slide display commands allow users to control the order of the slides, and by time indexing the plurality of deltaframes and keyframes in order to permit synchronization for display at client computer at predetermined points corresponding to the timeline of the video stream [0068]. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would use the slide display commands in order to maximize the presentation's visual capabilities, thus providing more effective presentation.

Regarding claim 10, Dyson teaches the method of claim 9, wherein the viewing computer accesses the data corresponding to the presentation slides with a browser program (Encapsulation vs. Streaming; Using Multimedia on Your Web Site).

Regarding claim 11, Dyson teaches the method of claim 10, wherein each of said plurality of presentation slides is associated with a corresponding HTML slide file that is saved to a predetermined location on a network accessible by the viewing computer and at least a portion of said slide display commands comprise a link to the predetermined location of an associated HTML slide file on the network, each of said HTML slide files being opened in the browser program in response to its associated slide display command, said browser program interpreting the HTML slide files to reproduce said plurality of presentation slides (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 7-9 , entire sections).

Regarding claim 12, Dyson teaches the method of claim 11, wherein the link to each HTML slide files comprises an absolute reference to a location on the network at which the HTML slide file corresponding to the link is stored (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 3, "Including URLs").

Regarding claim 13, Dyson teaches the method of claim 12, wherein each of the absolute references comprises a base portion identifying a base directory on a network resource in or below which the HTML slide files are stored, and a relative portion, identifying a location at which the HTML slide files are stored relative to the base directory, further comprising the steps

of: (a) passing the base portion to the browser program to indicate a location of the base directory; (b) removing the base portion from each of the links in said slide display commands so as to leave only the relative portion of the link; and (c) using the relative portion of each link to enable the browser program to access the HTML file associated with that link (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 3, "Including URLs").

Regarding claim 14, Dyson fails to teach the method of claim 10, wherein the browser program includes a display area having a primary frame, and a secondary frame, a media player screen appearing in the secondary frame, said presentation slide files being reproduced in the primary frame, and said live visual content being reproduced in the media player screen. Klemets teaches a browser program including a display area having a primary frame, and a secondary frame, a media player screen appearing in the secondary frame, said presentation slide files being reproduced in the primary frame, and said live visual content being reproduced in the media player screen (figure 6). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Klemets into the teaching of Dyson in order to allow viewers to view presentation slides and live content of the presentation at the same time, which will allow views from remote location to attend the presentation without having to be there physically.

Regarding claim 15, Dyson fails to teach the method of Claim 14, further comprising the steps of: (a)-(c). Klemets teaches:

(a) indicating a location at which the data stream file is stored to the viewing computer [0049-0052];

(b) directing the data stream to the secondary frame [0049-0052];

(c) playing the data stream in the secondary frame after at least a portion of the data stream file is received, to reproduce the live portion of the presentation [0049-0052].

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Klemets into the teaching of Dyson in order to allow viewers to view presentation slides and live content of the presentation at the same time, which will allow views from remote location to attend the presentation without having to be there physically.

Regarding claim 16, Dyson teaches a system for recording a live presentation including a predefined content portion having a plurality of presentation slides that are displayed in response to slide triggering events during the live presentation, and a live portion with live audio and/or visual content performed in conjunction with display of said plurality of presentation slides during the live presentation, the system comprising:

(a) although Dyson does not explicitly teach all of the mentioned components such as a local computer with a memory, a user interface, and a processor; these are inherently required in order to make a computer system work;

(c) an audio capture subsystem that produces a digital audio signal corresponding to the live audio content (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 2, under "Creating Audio Content"); and

(d) an encoding application module comprising a portion of the plurality of machine instructions stored in the memory of the local computer, said encoding application module being used for:

(i) encoding the digital audio signal into a data stream having a streaming data format (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 2, under "Creating Audio Content");

(ii) automatically including the slide display commands with the digital audio signal in the data stream as the digital audio signal is encoded into the data stream (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 3, under "Creating the ASF Files"); and

(iii) saving the data stream to a data stream file such that when the data stream file is played, said audio content is reproduced (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 7, under "Streaming Your ASF Files").

Although he mentions the ability to combine PowerPoint Slideshows into the stream (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 3, under "Converting PowerPoint Slideshows"), Dyson fails to explicitly teach (b), and said data stream being time indexed to enable synchronization of the slide display commands with the digital audio signal.

Klemets teaches time indexing a plurality of keyframes and deltaframes to enable synchronization of displayable events (Fig. 7; 0052; 0053; 0065-0068).

Gomez teaches (b) a presentation application program comprising a portion of the plurality of machine instructions stored in the memory of the local computer, the presentation application program enabling: (i) a presenter to change slides during the live presentation in response to slide triggering events entered through the user interface Gomez teaches (a) generating slide display commands corresponding to said slide triggering events captured in real

time during the presentation when presented live, for controlling display of said plurality of presentation slides (figure 4; col. 7, lines 35 to 60); and (ii) slide display commands to be generated in response to the slide triggering events Gomez teaches (a) generating slide display commands corresponding to said slide triggering events captured in real time during the presentation when presented live, for controlling display of said plurality of presentation slides (figure 4; col. 7, lines 35 to 60).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Dyson with the teaching of Gomez and Klemets because slide display commands allow users to control the order of the slides, and by automatically time indexing the plurality of deltaframes and keyframes in order to permit synchronization for display at client computer at predetermined points corresponding to the timeline of the video stream [0068]. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would use the slide display commands in order to maximize the presentation's visual capabilities, thus providing more effective presentation.

Regarding claim 17, Dyson teaches the system of claim 16, wherein the live portion of the live presentation further comprises live visual content, further including a video capture subsystem that produces a digital video signal corresponding the live visual content, whereby the digital video signal is encoded along with the digital audio signal into the data stream, such that the audio and visual content is reproduced in synchrony when the data stream file is played (NetShow: The Grand Tour).

Regarding claims 19, Dyson fails to explicitly teach the method of claim 5, wherein the plurality of video frames comprises a plurality of keyframes and deltaframes, further comprising the step of: (a) adding a plurality of time index values to the data stream; (b) indexing each of said plurality of keyframes to a corresponding time index value based on the time stamp of the keyframe; and (c) indexing each slide display command to a nearest preceding keyframe time index value based on a time stamp of the slide display command.

Klemets teaches the method of claim 5, wherein the plurality of video frames comprises a plurality of keyframes and deltaframes, further comprising the step of:

(a) adding a plurality of time index values to the data stream (Fig. 7; 0052; 0053);

(b) indexing each of said plurality of keyframes to a corresponding time index value based on the time stamp of the keyframe [0065 – 0068]; and

(c) indexing each slide display command to a nearest preceding keyframe time index value based on a time stamp of the slide display command (0065; 0068).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to (a) add a plurality of time index values to the data stream in order to provide a convenient way to select suitable time value for the respective frame [0053]; (b) indexing each of said plurality of keyframes to a corresponding time index value based on the time stamp of the keyframe and (c) indexing each slide display command to a nearest preceding keyframe time index value based on a time stamp of the slide display command so that it can be synchronized for display at client computer at predetermined points corresponding to the timeline of the video frames [0068].

Regarding claim 20, Dyson teaches a system for recording a live presentation including a predefined content portion having a plurality of presentation slides that are displayed in response to slide triggering events during the live presentation, and a live portion comprising live audio content performed in conjunction with display of said plurality of presentation slides during the live presentation, the system comprising:

(a) although Dyson does not explicitly teach all of the mentioned components such as a local computer with a memory, a user interface, and a processor; these are inherently required in order to make a computer system work;

(b) an audio capture subsystem that produces a digital audio signal corresponding to the live audio content (NetShow: The Grand Tour);

(c) an encoding computer having a memory in which a plurality of machine instructions are stored, and a processor coupled to the memory for executing the machine instructions, the encoding computer being linked in communication with the local computer and the audio capture subsystem (NetShow: The Grand Tour);

(d) a portion of the plurality of machine instructions stored in the memory of the encoding computer comprising an encoding module, execution of the encoding module performing the functions of: (i) encoding the digital audio signal into a data stream having a streaming data format (NetShow: The Grand Tour); and (ii) saving the data stream to a data stream file (NetShow: The Grand Tour).

Although he mentions the ability to combine PowerPoint Slideshows into the stream (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 3, under "Converting PowerPoint Slideshows"), embedding commands into a data stream, such that when data is played, said audio and presentation contents

are displayed in synchrony, thereby replicating the live presentation, and communicating the commands to the encoding computer (NetShow: The Grand Tour), Dyson fails to explicitly teach (e) and the data stream being time indexed to enable synchronization of the slide display commands with the digital audio signal.

Klemets teaches automatically time indexing a plurality of keyframes and deltaframes to enable synchronization of displayable events (Fig. 7; 0052; 0053; 0065-0068). .

Gomez teaches (e) a presentation application program comprising a portion of the plurality of machine instructions stored in the memory of the local computer, execution of the presentation application program enabling: (i) a presenter to change slides during the live presentation by entering slide triggering events through the user interface Gomez teaches (a) generating slide display commands corresponding to said slide triggering events captured in real time during the presentation when presented live, for controlling display of said plurality of presentation slides (figure 4; col. 7, lines 35 to 60, col. 2, lines 13-24; col. 6, lines 61 to col. 7, line 8); (ii) slide display commands to be generated in response to the slide triggering events Gomez teaches (a) generating slide display commands corresponding to said slide triggering events captured in real time during the presentation when presented live, for controlling display of said plurality of presentation slides (figure 4; col. 7, lines 35 to 60, col. 2, lines 13-24; col. 6, lines 61 to col. 7, line 8) and a plurality of keyframes and deltaframe (col. 8, line 49 to col. 9, line 6), and time indexing as the data is being produced (abstract and col. 2, lines 25-28; col. 3, lines 25-47).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Dyson with the teaching of Gomez and Klemets because

slide display commands allow users to control the order of the slides, and by time indexing the plurality of deltaframes and keyframes in order to permit synchronization for display at client computer at predetermined points corresponding to the timeline of the video stream [0068]. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would use the slide display commands in order to maximize the presentation's visual capabilities, thus providing more effective presentation.

Claim 18 is similar to claim 5, therefore are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 21 is similar to claim 17, therefore are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 22 is similar to claim 5, therefore are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 24 is similar to claim 1, therefore are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 25 is similar to claim 2, therefore are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 26 is similar to claim 3, therefore are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 27 is similar to claim 5, therefore are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 29 is similar to claim 7, therefore are rejected under the same rationale.

**(10) Response to Argument**

In response to Appellants' argument that the combined references fail to teach or suggest automatic time indexing when live content is captured or data stream is produced, the PTO respectfully submits that this is being taught by the combination of Dyson, Klemets and Gomez. Specifically, Gomez discloses a full multimedia production such as a seminar, conference, lecture, etc. which can be captured in real time (abstract and col. 2, lines 25-28; col. 3, lines 25-47), which is handled automatically in the background, shielded from the user. The live multimedia production can be encoded and assembled into document file such as an ASF file (col. 5, lines 10-12). In this case, the assembling of the ASF is interpreted as "time indexing" because it includes frames and corresponding time stamps which allows user to control passage of time during the encoding (col. 5, lines 25-28 and 50-61; col. 7, lines 14-35). Moreover, the support of time indexing can be found in figures 7, 8A and 8B as well as paragraphs 0051-0052, 0056 and 0065-0066 of Klemets. Also Dyson also discloses time indexing in *Using the ASF Editor*: allows user to place audio and video files into timeline; *Using NetShow Live Administrator*: users can use the NetShow Live administrator to record live audio.

In response to Appellants' argument that the combined references fail to teach or suggest keyframes and deltaframes, the PTO respectfully submits that Gomez teaches these elements in col. 8, line 49 to col. 9, line 6. Specifically, Gomez discloses a difference determiner receiving the current and last picture data and determines a difference measure between the current still image and the last still image. If there is enough difference between the current and last picture data, a new JPEG file. As define by Appellant, keyframes are video frames the comprise new

data, while deltaframes comprise data corresponding to the difference between current frame and its immediate preceding frame. Gomez's new JPEG file is therefore interpreted as "keyframe" while the data corresponding to the difference between the current and the last images are interpreted as "deltaframes." Again, support of time indexing of video frames can be found in teachings of Dyson (*Using the ASF Editor*: allows user to place audio and video files into timeline) and Klemets (7, 8A and 8B as well as paragraphs 0051-0052, 0056 and 0065-0066).

In response to Appellants' argument that the combined references fail to teach or suggest generation of slide display commands in response to slide triggering events, the PTO respectfully submits that this is taught in the combination of Dyson and Gomez. Dyson, in *Creating NetShow Content* discloses allowing user to embed scripting commands into an .asf file so that one can use it to open web pages and sending script commands to clients, open URLs, manage input and feedback from users. Gomez teaches a user's command input which allows him or her to flip through still images or slide show (abstract; col. 3, lines 33-47; col. 4, lines 60-64). The user's command input to flip images is interpreted as "slide triggering event." In response to the user's command input, Gomez discloses a script command object that can be inserted into an ASF file control the display of the images (col. 6, lines 1-4; col. 7, lines 18-30; col. 8, lines 1-5). The script command is interpreted as "slide display command." In response to Appellant's argument that Gomez fails to teach slide display commands that maybe HTML, the PTO respectfully submits that this is not recited in the rejected claims. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

In response to Appellants' argument that the combined references fail to teach or suggest controlling display of slides during playback, the PTO respectfully submits that this is taught in the combination of Dyson and Gomez. Dyson, in *Overview*: last two lines, states that users can fast forward quickly and easily to a specific point of interest. Gomez discloses PowerPoint slides being converted into JPEG (col. 1, lines 51-54). During replay, a user can navigate through any point of the presentation (col. 2, lines 13-24; col. 6, lines 61 to col. 7, line 8).

**(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix**

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

ANB

ANB

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